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requirements of his State license, permit, or authorization. When properly marked, such carcasses may be disposed of to, or acquired from, any person and possessed and transported in any number at any time or place.

[40 FR 28459, July 7, 1975, as amended at 46 FR 42680, Aug. 24, 1981; 54 FR 36798, Sept. 5, 1989]

§21.14 Permit exceptions for captivereared migratory waterfowl other than mallard ducks.

Any person may, without a permit, lawfully acquire captive-reared and properly marked migratory waterfowl of all species other than mallard ducks, alive or dead, or their eggs, and possess and transport such birds or eggs and any progeny or eggs therefrom solely for his own use subject to the following conditions and restrictions:

- (a) Such birds, alive or dead, or their eggs may be lawfully acquired only from holders of valid waterfowl sale and disposal permits, unless lawfully acquired outside of the United States, except that properly marked carcasses of such birds may also be lawfully acquired as provided under paragraph (c) of this section.
- (b) All progeny of such birds or eggs hatched, reared, and retained in captivity must be physically marked as defined in §21.13(b).
- (c) No such birds or eggs or any progeny or eggs thereof may be disposed of by any means, alive or dead, to any other person unless a waterfowl sale and disposal permit has first been secured authorizing such disposal: *Provided*, That bona fide clubs, hotels, restaurants, boarding houses, and dealers in meat and game may serve or sell to their customers the carcass of any such birds which they have acquired from the holder of a valid waterfowl sale and disposal permit.
- (d) Lawfully possessed and properly marked birds may be killed, in any number, at any time or place, by any means except shooting. Such birds may be killed by shooting only in accordance with all applicable hunting regulations governing the taking of like species from the wild. (See part 20 of this subchapter.)
- (e) At all times during possession, transportation, and storage until the

raw carcasses of such birds are finally processed immediately prior to cooking, smoking, or canning, the marked foot or wing must remain attached to each carcass, unless such carcasses were marked as provided in §21.25(c)(4) and the foot or wing removed prior to acquisition.

(f) When any such birds, alive or dead, or their eggs are acquired from a waterfowl sale and disposal permittee, the permittee shall furnish a copy of Form 3-186, Notice of Waterfowl Sale or Transfer, indicating all information required by the form and the method or methods by which individual birds are marked as required by §21.25(c)(2). The buyer shall retain the Form 3-186 on file for the duration of his possession of such birds or eggs or progeny or eggs thereof.

[40 FR 28459, July 7, 1975, as amended at 46 FR 42680, Aug. 24, 1981]

Subpart C—Specific Permit Provisions

§21.21 Import and export permits.

- (a) Permit requirement. (1) Except for migratory game birds imported in accordance with the provisions of subpart G of part 20 of this subchapter B, an import permit is required before any migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs may be imported.
- (2) An export permit is required before any migratory birds, their parts, nests, or eggs may be exported: Provided, that captive-reared migratory game birds that are marked in compliance with the provisions of §21.13(b) may be exported to Canada or Mexico without a permit. Provided further, that raptors lawfully possessed under a falconry permit issued pursuant to §21.28 of this part may be exported to or imported from Canada or Mexico without a permit for the purposes of attending bona fide falconry meets, as long as the person importing or exporting the birds returns the same bird(s) to the country of export following any such meet. Nothing in this paragraph, however, exempts any person from the permit requirements of parts 17, 22, and 23 of this subchapter.
- (b) Application procedures. Applications for permits to import or export

migratory birds shall be submitted to the appropriate issuing office (see §§10.22 and 13.11(b) of this subchapter). Each such application must contain the general information and certification required by §13.12(a)(5) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

- Whether importation or exportation is requested;
- (2) The species and numbers of migratory birds or their parts, nests, or eggs to be imported or exported:
- (3) The name and address of the person from whom such birds are being imported or to whom they are being exported;
- (4) The purpose of the importation or exportation;
- (5) The estimated date of arrival or departure of the shipment(s), and the port of entry or exit through which the shipment will be imported or exported; and
- (6) Federal and State permit numbers and type of permits authorizing possession, acquisition, or disposition of such birds, their parts, nests, or eggs where such a permit is required.
- (c) Additional permit conditions. In addition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, import and export permits shall be subject to any requirements set forth in the permit.
- (d) Term of permit. An import or export permit issued or renewed under this part expires on the date designated on the face of the permit unless amended or revoked, but the term of the permit shall not exceed three (3) years from the date of issuance or renewal.

[54 FR 38151, Sept. 14, 1989]

§21.22 Banding or marking permits.

- (a) Permit requirement. A banding or marking permit is required before any person may capture migratory birds for banding or marking purposes or use official bands issued by the Service for banding or marking any migratory bird.
- (b) Application procedures. Applications for banding or marking permits shall be submitted by letter of application addressed to the Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Maryland 20708. Each

such application shall contain the general information and certification set forth by §13.12(a) of this subchapter plus the following additional information:

- (1) Species and numbers proposed to be banded or marked;
 - (2) Purpose of banding or marking;
- (3) State or States in which authorization is requested; and
- (4) Name and address of the public, scientific, or educational institution to which any specimens will be donated that are salvaged pursuant to paragraphs (c) (3) and (4) of this section.
- (c) Additional permit conditions. Inaddition to the general conditions set forth in part 13 of this subchapter B, banding or marking permits shall be subject to the following conditions:
- (1) The banding of migratory birds shall only be by official numbered leg bands issued by the Service. The use of any other band, clip, dye, or other method of marking is prohibited unless specifically authorized in the permit.
- (2) All traps or nets used to capture migratory birds for banding or marking purposes shall have attached thereto a tag or label clearly showing the name and address of the permittee and his permit number, or the area in which such traps or nets are located must be posted with notice of banding operations posters (Form 3-1155, available upon request from the Bird Banding Laboratory, Office of Migratory Bird Management, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Laurel, Md. 20708) which shall bear the name and address of the permittee and the number of his permit.
- (3) The holder of a banding or marking permit may salvage, for the purpose of donating to a public scientific or educational institution, birds killed or found dead as a result of the permittee's normal banding operations, and casualties from other causes. All dead birds salvaged under authority of a migratory bird banding or marking permit must be donated and transferred to a public scientific or educational institution at least every 6 months or within 60 days of the time such permit expires or is revoked, unless the permittee has been issued a special permit authorizing possession for a longer period of time.